JESUITES

PLOTS

AND

COUNSELS

Plainly discovered

To the most unlearned:

Which hath satisfied many about these present distractions.

VVherein is laid open the Jesuites endeavours to bring all States to Monarchies, and all the Commons in Monarchies to Slavery, and how they have been put on foot here in *England.*

Also how their counsels brought Germany *into these long and bloudy wars, and endeavoured to bring* Poland *into slavery.*

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JESUITES Plots and Counsels plainly discovered, &c.

AS our Brethren of *Scotland* (after evill Counsellors had loaded them with as many reproaches of as high a nature as now are laid against the Parliament) were yet found loyall Subjects at last, when as they had made way to enforme his Majesty of the wrongs done to himself and his Kingdoms thereby; so we hope will this Parliament at length be found, who have conflicted with the same Counsellers to undoe *England* and *Ireland*, which endeavoured to undoe *Scotland*, and who have done no other acts of State against his Majesties mind, then they did.

This Parliament is hated above all other, because it hath found more Delinquents, and especially because it cannot be broken at pleasure; and ever since that Act was passed, all wayes have been taken to dissolve or destroy it, even before these bug-beares of *Hull*, or the *Militia* were hatched. And now that all other plots faile them, they would render them odious to the people, that they might help to doe it: And what wonder if those that have counselled to break so many Parliaments, laboured to divide Parliaments, hated and scorned Laws and Parliaments these many yeers, should now be active against this lasting Parliament? It is wel known, the Jesuites plots & counsels are utterly against Parliaments, and all Government where Commons have any hand; because one man is easier dealt with all

then many: And therefore the State of *Venice* (though they be Papists) have banished them, as haters of their kind of Government. It was long since said by a great Statesman, that the Jesuites counsels were followed lesse or more in all Kingdomes, both where they were loved, and where they were hated; but in States * not so easily. And to that end have they laboured these 100. yeares as stories tell us, to bring people every where to slavery, and Kings to be absolute. And about that time, the King of *Spaine* guided by their counsels, lost the Low Countries by endeavouring to make them slaves. And who sees not, that such Counsels have prevailed too long among us here, especially since the French Queen and her Jesuites came into *England*; who is indeede accounted the fire-brand of all Christendome; and so men may easily see the rise of all our miserable distractions at this time; and what reason Parliaments have to oppose them, and fence Kings against them, lest the Jesuites subtile Counsels enable our Papists (as it was in *Germany*, at the beginning of their civill wars) to divide the Protestants, and make them helpe to destroy each other. It hath been declared in Parliament, that those which have put *Ireland* into bloud, did hope to have begun first with us. And what plots have been assayed in *Scotland* to bring all to confusion, by some of the same hands that are now against us, before his Majesties journey thither, and when he was there also, are not yet forgotten. And the Papists, though they play under board, in all these have set Protestants against Protestants, except onely in *Ireland*, where they were ten to one, and also thought themselves sure of friends at our Court, (and perhaps then in Parliament too) potent

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enough,

enough to ſtop all ſuccours from the poor Proteſtants there, and ſo feared not to declare to fight for Popery, and to root out all Proteſtants Iriſh, or Engliſh. In all other places they eaſily draw to them ſuch as are obnoxious to the Laws; as Papiſts, Arminians, and other offenders, are here that live againſt the laws. And what wonder if they be active againſt Parliaments, and for the Kings prerogative, whither they muſt fly for ſhelter againſt the Juſtice of Parliaments? Oh that the Lord would pleaſe to make *England* wiſe by all the miſery of our neighbours about us! eſpecially * *Germany*; who hath ſuffered ſuch long and wofull calamity, and was brought into it by the ſame wayes the Papiſts now go about to bring miſery upon us: For they pretended the authority of the Emperour, whom they had on their ſide; and great love and friendſhip to thoſe Proteſtants called *Lutherans*, and laboured to inceniſe them againſt thoſe Proteſtants called *Calviniſts*, who are reformed fartheſt from Popery; and did at length ſo divide them, as that the D. of Saxony with his great ſtrength took on the Emperours ſide, and ſo the Lantgrave of *Darmſtat*, and others who had great countreys under their command. And moſt of the reſt ſtood Neuters, as the chiefe Duke of *Brunſwick*, *Luneburg*, *Aunsbach*, and the Cities of *Ausburg*, *Norimberg*, *Wormes*, &c. Yet the Marqueſſe of *Baden* being a Lutheran, and ſome other, took part with the Calviniſts; foreſeeing the treachery of the Emperour, and his Papiſts. Thoſe that ſtood Neuters, durſt not truſt the Papiſts, and yet out of ill will would not joyne with the Calviniſts. And thus things ſtood under bloudy wars about a dozen years, till the Emperour and Papiſts began (notwithſtanding all their faire promiſes) to oppreſſe the Duke of Saxo-

* When the Emperour laboured to reduce it to ſlavery,

ny and other Lutherans that ſided with them, as well as thoſe that ſtood Neuters; and then the Lutheran Princes as well as the Calviniſts, called in the King of *Sweden* to their aid againſt the Emperour, and his Papiſts; who with great diligence and wiſdome united all Proteſtants together, when it was too late; and that goodly large fruitfull countrey was almoſt waſted and deſolated; and till this day, after 20. yeeres miſerable wars, the Papiſts, with the help of neighbour Papiſts abroad, ſtand in defiance againſt the Proteſtants ſo united, and all the power of *Swedeland* alſo: and yet at firſt the Proteſtants were two to one, if they had then ſtuck together. Which had they done, I beleeve (as I heard ſome of the Princes of *Germany* ſay, when I was there) the War had been quickly, and happily ended. And our quarrels would ſoone be ended, if the Lord pleaſe to give all Proteſtants wiſdome to ſide with the King and Parliament, and joyne them together, not with King and a faction of Papiſts and Arminians, that would engroſſe his Majeſty to themſelves from his Parliament: As the *Scots* wiſely and loyally did to their eternall honour and ſafety; who intended no diſloyall act againſt the King, but onely came to remove evill counſellors from him, and accordingly ſent their Petitions before them. All this well conſidered, will ſatisfie the common Objection now made againſt this Parliament; That although we have hitherto obtained much good thereby, yet now they are like to bring all to confuſion and ruine: For if ſuch Counſels as aforeſaid have been and ſtill are followed, had we had no Parliament, we muſt have loſt Religion and Liberties for ever; or elſe thoſe illegall taxes, burdens, and ſuperſtitions put upon us, and the injuſtice of all Courts

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racking us, must needs have put us into worse confusion; having no head, and lawfull power to guide us. And since the sitting of this Parliament, if they had suffered all things, and not resisted as they did, they would certainly have been dissolved or destroyed; and then where had all the new Laws been as wel as the old? They that so easily brake the old, could break the new, and bring up all Courts and Taxes againe. And those that have dealt so with us already, and would have made a bloudy War upon the Scots, and practised so much treachery and falshood against them, (who are yet found loyal subjects, and honest men; and have bin alwayes ready to hinder all succour for our brethren of *Ireland*) what hope can we have so long as any of them are suffered about his sacred Majesty?

The example of the late King of *Poland* may also teach us the wicked practice of the Jesuites; who being a man of great parts, of a very just and sweete nature when he was young; was yet by those counsels brought to endeavour the ruine of that State, who freely chose him, and made him a King, being one of the most free and potent States, under a King, of the Christian world. They might assemble in Parliament for six weekes once every yeere, if need were, and aske the King no leave, as I have beene told by some of their own mouthes, and then take downe all Officers of Court and Kingdom, if faulty, and set up new. They might have every Noble-man his guard of some 200. some 300. men, &c. yet by subtile dividing the Great men and favouring Factions, especially the blasphemous Sect of Socinians, who are further from Popery, (which was the Kings Religion there) then any other:

For

For that little truth of the blessed Trinity, and of Christ, which *Papists* maintaine with us, they deny, and count it to be *Popish* doctrine: yet these were favoured, and did much increase. And if that King had lived to this day, he was in an easie way to have enslaved that free people, and overthrown their glorious state: For when some of the free *Princes* of that State, and Lords went to advise with the Duke of *Lituania* thereabout, he told them, it seemed too late now, and his advice should have been heard long ago. Indeede now, at the election of this new King, they have setled all in its ancient splendor againe. These things are well known to those Merchants that traded that way in those times.

FINIS.